

# PICTORIAL UNION

James Anthony & Co., 21 J street,

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, JULY 4, 1853.

{Double Sheet,--Price Fifty Cents.

The annexed elegant engraving is deemed an appropriate prefatory offering to the patrons of the Fourth of July Holiday Pictorial. This spirited view is the counterpart of an original design by the renowned Nahl, and our artist has successfully succeeded in depicting every character and incident of the scene. The immortal Father of his Country, to whom this prosperous and happy Republic is chiefly indebted for the innumerable blessings she now enjoys, is represented as surrendering his sword to the goddess of Justice, and holding in his right hand the palm of Peace. It is due to this nation's benefactor, that his memory should be held in universal remembrance on every recurrence of this national anniversary, by freemen throughout the inhabitable globe. It was he indeed who gave to this continent freedom, and secured for us and our posterity civil and religious liberty.

In the annals of profane history there is no instance of the triumph of republican principles parallel to that of the United States of America. Our revolutionary sires solved the question mooted for ages as to the capacity of the people to govern themselves. The monarchical countries of the old world stood appalled and aghast at the spectacle, and from the day that our forefathers declared themselves "free and independent," down to the present hour, kingdoms have waned, and monarchs trembled on their thrones.

The experiment has been long and successfully tried, and there is now presented to the world the sublime spectacle of over twenty millions of freemen enjoying to the fullest extent all the blessings arising from the independence and patriotism manifested by the founders of the republic.

Alike free from war with foreign powers, and internal dissensions, she is increasing in population with unexampled rapidity. It is within her borders that the down-trodden and oppressed of all nations find refuge—it is here that all distinctions of birth and inherited wealth are unrecognized, and merit receives its due appreciation and reward.

If this is justly called the "age of progress," then is our republic most unquestionably the country of progress. Her steamers and clipper ships ride on every sea, and her commerce is extended from pole to pole. The iron track threads almost every State east of the Mississippi, and but a few years will elapse before the shrill scream of the steam whistle will be heard on the summits of the Rocky Mountains, in the deep defiles of the Sierra Nevada, and along the shores of the Pacific. That great highway for the transmission of thoughts as soon as they are expressed—the magnetic telegraph—already connects distant States, and flashes intelligence with the speed of thought, from the Atlantic to the Lakes. Churches and school-houses are found in every hamlet, and education and religion, the handmaids of intelligence and virtue, are therein inculcated.

No standing army, with bristling bayonets, is necessary to maintain domestic quiet, or preserve us from foreign aggression. The sovereign people are themselves capable of adjusting sectional controversies, and ready at a moment's warning to repel foes from abroad. The same spirit of independence and loyalty to country which actuated our revolutionary ancestors, reigns in the bosoms of their descendants, and if the



day should come (which Heaven forbid) when dismemberment is threatened from within, or hostile innovation from without, there will be found millions of citizens having the peace and welfare of the whole country at heart, to avert the impending danger.

As an evidence of the alacrity with which the citizens of this republic rush to the field on the least appearance of war, we cite the prompt organization of numerous regiments of volunteer soldiery at the first outbreak of difficulties with our neighboring country—Mexico. It was then that all religious, political and sectional differences were alike forgotten, and all united as a band of brethren to overcome their common enemy. On the bloody fields of Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, and Molino del Rey, lay weltering side by side, the hardy New Englander, the brave New Yorker, the chivalrous Kentuckian, and the impetuous yet gallant Mississippian. The Palmetto regiment and the Illinois regiment, the Texian Rangers and the sons of the Keystone State, in common sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country, and their memory is now and ever will be cherished with feelings of grateful remembrance by their countrymen. "Our country, whole country, and nothing but our country," was their motto, and it is, and we trust ever will be that which is uppermost in the mind of every true hearted American.

The gigantic strides which this country has taken in her onward march of greatness, have justly excited the admiration and wonderment of the nations of the old world, and it is therefore scarcely a matter of astonishment that envy and prejudice have contributed in no slight degree towards increasing the dislike which has been engendered against us by many of the monarchies of the East. But while this envy and these prejudices do exist, the fact cannot be denied that we are not only respected but feared by these same powers, and they are forced to acknowledge our superiority and greatness. We trust also that the friendly relations which we at present hold with all foreign nations, will be continued for all time to come, and that desolating war may never again be visited upon this "land of the free and home of the best."

The discovery of gold in California has tended not only to develop the mineral and agricultural resources of a great extent of our broad spread republic, hitherto scarcely trodden by the foot of the white man, but has been the cause of revolutionizing the commerce of the Pacific. A state has been as if almost by magic built up on the western side of our continent, which bids fair at no distant day to rival in population, as it does now in wealth, the most highly prosperous of the States of the East. Her motto is—

"ONWARD, UPWARD, EXCELSIOR."

In conclusion we have merely to quote the concluding stanzas of that patriotic poem on the American Flag, which, although probably familiar to all of our readers, is nevertheless not inappropriate in connection with the theme of our remarks:

"Forever float that standard sheet,  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner waving o'er us."

## BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

The battle of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were the first and second of the series of successful contests waged during the late war with Mexico. The third, and by far the most destructive to human life, was that fought near Buena Vista. The American troops, under the command of General Zachary Taylor, numbering 4500 only, were attacked by General Santa Anna's army of 20,000 men, composed of the flower of his countrymen. After a struggle unparalleled for obstinacy and fierceness, the latter was forced to retreat from the field, and retrace his steps homeward, across a sterile waste, without food, drink or shelter for the exhausted remnant of his once proud cohorts. During the height of this awful conflict, many a gallant American officer "bit the dust," but their lamented deaths were terribly avenged, as platoon after platoon, and regiment after regiment melted away before the unerring aim of our riflemen and artillerymen.

The battle of Buena Vista will in after ages be regarded as one of the most brilliant of American military history. Although contending against fearful odds, and a thoroughly disciplined and splendidly equipped army, the prowess and heroism of American troops, as in former days, carried them gloriously through, and achieved for them a victory which will be held in everlasting remembrance by the patriot, and immortalized by the historian and poet.

After the termination of the battle of Buena Vista, a large portion of Taylor's troops were ordered from the Rio Grande to Vera



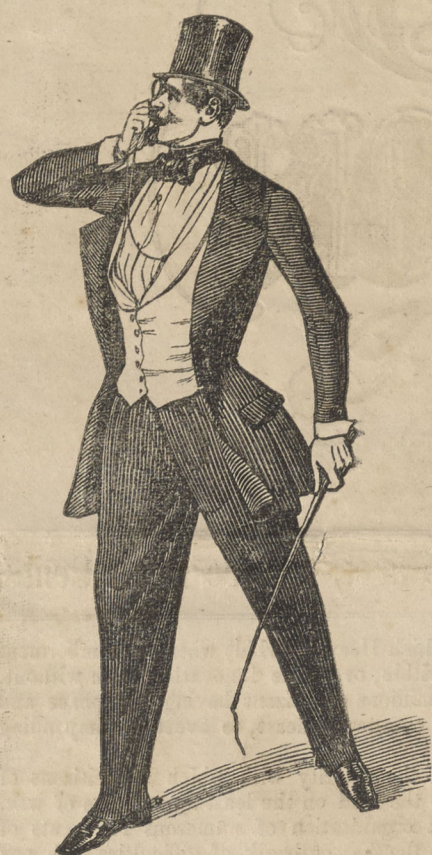
Cruz, and participated in many of the dangers, privations and hardships of the main army.

The artillery on this eventful day performed prodigies of valor. The memorable saying of Old Zack, "a little more grape, Capt. Bragg," is treasured up as one evidence of the perfect coolness as well as decision of the hero of the day.

The anniversary of this memorable battle is generally duly remembered and observed by the surviving officers and men, and many a toast is drunk to the memory of "old whitey's" master, and many a tear shed over the untimely fate of Clay, Hardin, McKee, Yell, and a host of others, whose names are engraved in the highest niche of the temple of fame.

There is no doubt that the admirable manner in which the battle of Buena Vista was planned and won proved to be one of the main causes of the elevation of Zachary Taylor to the highest office within the gift of the people of these United States. That republics are not always ungrateful, the overwhelming majority which he received affords conclusive evidence. The transition from the camp to the court was, however, too sudden for the old military chieftain, and he who was proof against the bullets of the enemy, fell a victim to the cares, vexation and responsibility consequent upon his elevation to the Presidency. Whenever the glorious victory of Buena Vista is mentioned in after time, American hearts will swell with rapture at the word, and American tongues will "sound with loud acclaim," the virtues, heroism and patriotism of the hero of the fight.





VIEW OF WEAVERVILLE, TRINITY COUNTY.



YUBA CHIEF.



MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. SUTTER.



THE AMERICAN FOOTSTOOL.

WEAVERVILLE.—The County of Trinity contains a large extent of territory, but is yet comparatively sparsely settled. It is bounded on the north by Klamath, east by Shasta and Colusa, south by Mendocino, and on the west by the Pacific ocean. The county is traversed by broken ranges of mountains, many of which are spurs of the Coast Range. The principal settlements are Trinidad, Humboldt, and Weaverville. The last Legislature created a new county out of Trinity and Klamath, called Humboldt.

The village of Weaverville which is faithfully and accurately represented in the accompanying cut, is the county seat of Trinity, and the most important and populous mining precinct in the State. It is located in the depths of auriferous hills, which at this place are exceedingly pregnant with the golden ore. The town was settled early in 1851, and increased with unexampled rapidity up to the devastating fire a few months since, which laid waste almost the entire place. It has since been rebuilt in a more beautiful and substantial manner than heretofore, and is now one of the most important of the distributing points for that entire section of country.

YUBA INDIAN CHIEF.—We herewith present the readers of the Pictorial with a likeness of one of the chiefs of the Yuba tribe of Indians sketched from life. As the engraving shows, he is armed *cap a pie*, and ready to invoke the Great Spirit, before setting out on the "war path."

The Yubas, before the permanent settlement of California by the whites, were a powerful tribe, and struck terror into the hearts of their copper colored enemies. But like all the aboriginal tribes on the western side of the Sierra Nevada, they are fast melting away before the onward march of the white man, and will ere long become extinct.

The rancheria of the Yubas is situated at the confluence of the Feather and Yuba rivers, one mile below Marysville. They have become so reduced by dissipation and disease, that they now present a squalid and pitiful appearance—a striking contrast to their pristine greatness and power.

The Pitt River Indians, and perhaps two or three other tribes in the extreme northern section of the State, still maintain the prowess and valor of the "red man."

FORT LARAMIE.—Who that has traveled the northern route to California is not familiar with the locality, appearance and general history of Fort Laramie? It is the theme of conversation among emigrants whenever and wherever they chance to meet, in comparing notes of adventure, and going back in imagination to the scenes of their pleasures, difficulties and toils.



VIEW IN THE FOOT HILLS.



AN EMIGRANT TRAIN.

VIEW IN THE FOOT HILLS.—The mining rivers of California mostly take their rise near the base of the Sierra Nevada range of mountains. These are perennial streams, being fed by the immense body of snow which is ever found during the hottest months of the year in its cavernous recesses and on its lofty summits. Between the Sierras and the Sacramento Valley extend in an unbroken chain, the "foot hills," as they are called, and through which the streams above alluded to cleave their liquid pathway. It is in the depth of these hills, among their gulches, on the bed of the streams, and even in the hill sides and on their tops, that the greater part of the mining is carried on. The view gives a strikingly correct idea of the lower Yuba river and the hills skirting it on either side. The banks as represented in the cut are not nearly as bold or precipitous as those on the sources of that and other mining streams.

The Yuba river has always been considered the richest mining stream in California, and the bars at the foot of the hills represented in the picture have yielded a greater amount of gold perhaps than any others in the State.

MAJOR GEN. JOHN A. SUTTER.—Until the past winter the subject of this notice has been known simply as "Capt." Sutter. Deferring to the public wish, the last Legislature conferred upon him the title which forms our caption, and which could not have been more worthily bestowed.

The name of Capt. Sutter is as inseparably identified with the early history of California as was that of Wm. Tell with his fatherland, or Daniel Boone with the original settlement of Kentucky. Brave from instinct, and endowed with the largest philanthropy, his heart has ever been the seat of a generosity so boundless in its nature and so frequently exercised in a catholic spirit, as actually to threaten poverty where previously had existed luxury and wealth.

General Sutter is a Swiss by birth, and had been a lieutenant in the Swiss guards during the time of Charles X. Soon after the revolution in July, he came to the United States, and passed several years in the state of Missouri, from whence he removed to California, where he obtained from the government a conditional grant of thirty leagues square, bounded by the Sacramento on the west, and extending as far up the river as the Prairie Buttes.

Hock Farm, on the banks of the Feather River, the present residence of Gen. Sutter, is a delightful place, and an object of much interest to all who visit that locality. The venerable host extends its hospitality with a liberal hand to all who visit him, and takes a just pride in exhibiting his fine gardens, filled with flowers, and well cultivated fields of grain and vegetables.



## THE MINER'S PROGRESS;

OR,  
Scenes in the Life of a California Miner.

Being a Series of Humorous Illustrations of the "Ups and Downs" of a Gold Digger in pursuit of his "Pile."



A PILGRIM from the Eastern shore  
Stood on Nevada's strand:  
A tear was in his hither eye,  
A pickaxe in his hand.  
A tear was in his hither eye—  
And in his left, to mate,  
There would have been another tear,  
But for a healing patch.



And other patches, too, he wore,  
Which on his garments hung,  
And two were on that ill-starred spot  
Where mothers smite their young.  
His hat, a shining "Costar" one,  
Was broken now, and dim,  
And wild his bearded features gleamed,  
Beneath the tattered rim.



The Pilgrim stood: and, looking down,  
As one who is in doubt,  
He sighed to see how fast that pair  
Of boots was wearing out.  
And while he filled an ancient pipe,  
His wretchedness to cheer,  
He stopped, with hurried hand, to pick  
A flea from out his ear.



Then spake this Pilgrim from the East,  
"I am a wretched man,  
For lust of gold hath lured me to  
The shovel and the pan.  
I saw, in dreams, a pile of gold  
Its dazzling radiance pour;  
No more my visions are of gold,  
Alas! my hopes are o'er."



"Thrice have I left this cursed spot,  
But mine it was to learn  
The fatal truth, that 'dust we are,  
To dust we shall return.'  
So, here condemned, by Fates unkind,  
I rock illusive sand,  
And dream of wailing babes at home,  
Unrocked, an orphan band."



The Pilgrim paused, for now he heard  
His distant comrades' shout,  
He drew a last whiff from his pipe,  
Then knocked the ashes out.  
And, stooping, as he gathered up  
His shovel and his pan,  
The breeze his latest accents bore,  
"I am a wretched man!"



Once more returned, at close of day,  
To a cheerless, dismal home,  
He vows, if he was back in Maine,  
He never more would roam.  
Now hunger makes "his bowls yearn,"  
For "yams" or "Irish roots."  
But these he looks in vain to find—  
Then tries to fry his boots.



The night is passed in happy dreams  
Of youth and childhood's joys:  
Of times when he got flogged at school  
For pinching smaller boys.  
His wife, whose smile hath cheered him oft,  
And rendered light his care,  
He sees, in far New England's clime,  
Enjoying better fare.



But morn dispels these fairy scenes,  
And want arouses pluck;  
He shoulders pick and pan once more,  
Again to try his luck.  
He digs in dark, secluded depths,  
The spots where slugs abound,  
And oh! what raptures fill his breast—  
His "pile" at last is found.



He drops his pick, his pan is left,  
He e'en neglects his pipe,  
He leaves the diggings far behind,  
His purse he holds with iron gripe.  
Resolved to dig and toil no more,  
Nor more in dreams to trust,  
His well filled bag upon his back,  
Of pure and shining dust.



His wardrobe changed, behold him now,  
In affluence and pride,  
Surrounded by the forms he loves,  
With joy on every side!  
Pressed closely to his heart he holds  
His wife and children dear,  
The latter shouting madly, while  
The former drops a tear.



## PICTORIAL UNION.

SACRAMENTO, JULY 4, 1853.

THE QUARTERLY PICTORIAL UNION, descriptive and illustrative of scenes and incidents peculiarly Californian, is again presented to its readers, for their perusal, and we hope to contribute in no slight degree to their entertainment. In our new State, where time is emphatically money, citizens have little leisure even if they possess abundant means, to take their "summer tour to the North," or "winter jaunt to the South," as in the Eastern States, to visit and enjoy the works of nature and art scattered over the broad extent of our glorious confederacy.

California is not a whit behind her sister States in natural beauty, indeed she can be said to contain within her borders many of those natural attractions of diversified scenery, climate, curiosities, &c., which are sought after so largely by the health and pleasure seeking travellers of the old world. Her lofty mountains teeming with the precious metals, her picturesque valleys unrivalled for fertility, her pellucid and placid lakes filled with delicious fish and covered with beautiful fowl, her sinuous streams, flowing over golden sands, the home of the delicious Salmon—her healthful mineral springs—her gorgeously decorated caverns—her fields of yellow grain—her thriving marts—all are objects of the deepest interest to the world abroad as well as the world at home.

In order that the citizens of California, and their friends on the Atlantic side and elsewhere, might become acquainted in some degree with the beauty and extent of the natural scenes, found in the Eureka State, together with full and accurate descriptions thereof, the Pictorial Union was commenced. This enterprise has been attended with great expense, but we are happy to inform our patrons that we have been thus far cordially supported, and received from friends abroad, who have formerly resided in the State, the most flattering testimonials of the truthfulness of the views, which have heretofore appeared in this sheet. The proprietors of the Union have secured the constant services of one of the most talented and experienced artists in the State, who will devote his entire time and attention to drawing and executing such scenes and incidents as are deemed interesting to the public and appropriate for such a publication as this. We hope hereafter to meet fully our wishes and expectations in rendering the Pictorial Union particularly interesting to the reading community, and to accomplish this object a larger amount of original and selected matter will be found in its columns than heretofore. That the Union may be placed in the hands of all classes of our citizens, the price is fixed at a very low rate, and we are confident that an appreciative public will second us in our exertions to lay before them a valuable, cheap, and beautiful publication, one which will do credit to our rising City and State.

**VIEW OF CHIMNEY ROCK.**—The engraving represents a point of natural scenery on the California emigrant trail, and is described as follows in the "California Way-Bill, or Guide to the Emigrant." Its position is 31 miles south of the Platte River. This rock has very much the resemblance of the long chimneys of some factories. It is situated two or three miles to the left of the road. It is an elevated mass; the basement is of granite, while the shaft is of another quality of bluish colored stone and finer grain. This rock can be seen for the distance of about 50 miles; its height is about 300 feet; the basement covers a space of about six acres of land; its shaft is about 20 feet square, and stands about perpendicular without diminishing in size; corners sharp as hewn lumber; it can be ascended from the basement up to the shaft, with care. The bluff back of this rock is of considerable height, and somewhat craggy. In the ravine close to the east of it, is a fine spring of water, though difficult to get down to.

**COURT HOUSE ROCK.**—The engraving represents a singular rock, very much resembling an edifice in height and proportions of the model ordinarily adopted for churches or court houses. It is situated some eight or ten miles south of the emigrant road to California, although it has the appearance to the emigrant of not being half so far removed. Court House Rock lies south of the Platte River. The neighborhood has several fine springs abounding with fish, although nothing in the shape of wood is to be found. The scenery in this neighborhood is very pleasing.

**SINK OF THE HUMBOLDT RIVER.**—Our artist has depicted a correct and faithful sketch of the famous Sink of the Humboldt River, a stream celebrated in the annals of the Overland Emigration to California and Oregon. The River takes its rise far up in the Humboldt Range of Mountains, in the central part of Utah Territory, and, after pursuing its tortuous course for hundreds of miles, finally loses itself in a low marsh, near the Eastern edge of the Great Desert. This marsh is surrounded by bullrushes, and to the weary traveler presents naught but a forlorn and dreary aspect. The water is brackish and unfit to drink, but an abundance of this wholesome and indispensable element can be obtained within the circuit of a few miles. After entering upon the barren desert, no water is to be obtained until the traveler arrives in the Carson Valley. The toil-worn emigrant, with his jaded team, often suffer excruciating hardships during their pilgrimage across this Desert, and the bones of many a valuable citizen of the West lie bleaching upon its inhospitable sands. Few emigrants are light-hearted and contented with their situation, while crossing the sterile Utah Desert.

**THE SIERRA NEVADA.**—The State of California is bounded on the east by the Sierra Nevada, a range of mountains which separates it from the Territory of Utah. The spirited engraving accompanying this description, gives a bird's eye glance of its various peaks, whitened with eternal snows, and their rugged and almost precipitous sides dotted here and there with clumps of chaparral, and the solitary and lofty pine.

To the toil-worn emigrant from the banks of the Missouri, the magnificent hills and valleys of the golden El Dorado, as they first break upon his vision from the summit of this chain of mountains, affords greater delight than the vision of "the promised land" to the prophet of sacred writ. The danger, the fatigue, the privations of his long and weary pilgrimage, are alike forgotten, and as he gazes upon the varied and pleasing panorama, his mind is filled with buoyant hope and ardent expectation.

The enterprising miner has already, in his pursuit of gold, extended his researches into the base and even into the summits of the Sierra Nevada, and the result of his explorations has shown conclusively that the precious metal abounds throughout the length and breadth of this extensive range of mountains. Gold has also been discovered on the eastern slope, and miners are successfully employed in placer digging in the section of country about Carson Valley.

**MR. THOMAS ARMSTRONG.**—This gentleman, who has been so industrious and successful in his efforts to execute faithfully and accurately the engravings which embellish the present number of the Pictorial Union, is an old resident of this State, having drawn and engraved the first print ever published in California. The print referred to was a view of San Francisco, published in the fall of 1849.



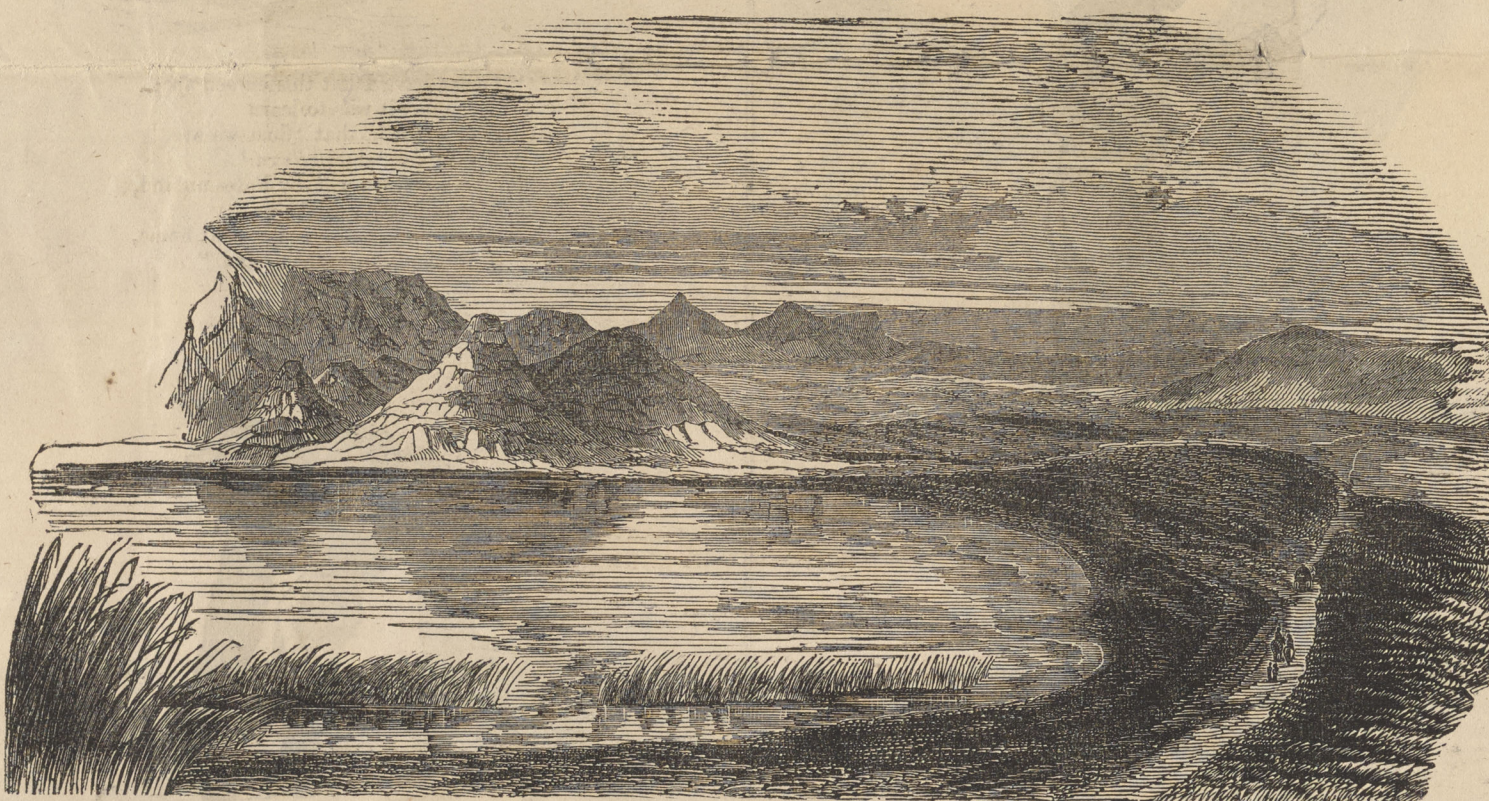
INDEPENDENCE ROCK.



CHIMNEY ROCK.



COURT HOUSE ROCK.

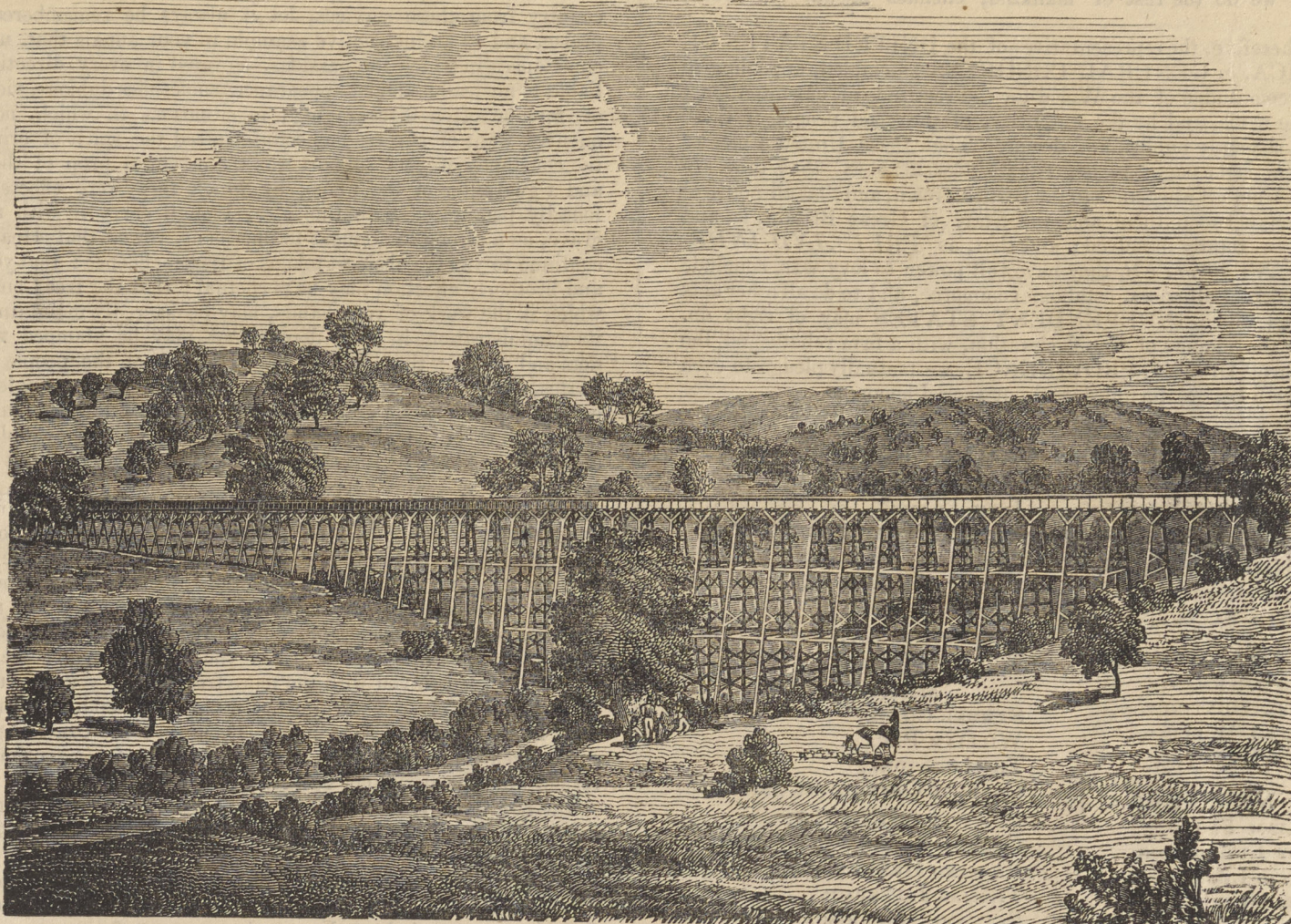


SINK OF THE HUMBOLDT.



CROSSING THE SIERRA NEVADA.





AQUEDUCT OF THE NATOMA WATER AND MINING COMPANY.



MIDDLE BAR BRIDGE.



MINING SCENE—SLUICE WASHING.

**THE NATOMA WATER AND MINING COMPANY.**—This Company was formed for the purpose of taking water from the South Fork of the American river, to supply the mining region in the vicinity of Mormon Island, Rhodes', Willow Springs, Texas Hill, Negro Bar, &c., &c., a large portion of which is entirely destitute of water the greater part of the year, rendering the profitable working of those sections impossible, except during the rainy season. The company was organized on the 3d of March, 1852, a survey of the route having been previously made, but no definite action was had until the following June. A contract was closed with Messrs. Brooks, Clark & Co., for the construction of the work to Mormon Island, a distance of 10 miles, on the 19th of July, 1852, to be completed by the 15th of the following November. Owing to the early rains the canal was not finished until May 1st, 1853, at which time the water reached Mormon Island. Previous to this event, another contract was made with the same parties, for the extension to Rhodes', a further distance of six miles, to be completed by the 1st of July, 1853. The water is now running the whole length of the main canal, (16 miles) and is realizing all the returns that were anticipated by its projectors. The dimensions of the canal to Mormon Island, are five feet on the bottom, eight feet on top, and three feet deep. The flumes are six feet by three feet. The extension to Rhodes' is three feet bottom, seven feet top, and three deep—the flumes four by three feet—the grade being regular throughout, four feet to the mile. The cost of the whole work, under contract to Brooks, Clark & Co., has been \$171,074 34. The total cost, however, including the expenditures on branch ditches, reservoirs, &c., will somewhat exceed \$200,000.

The capital stock is \$200,000, divided in 200 shares. The engraving represents a view of the flume, or aqueduct, across the New York ravine, with the surrounding scenery, a description of which, we think, will prove of general interest to our readers.

This aqueduct is 1791 feet in length, the greatest height being 83 feet above the bed of the stream. The bents, at the deepest part of the ravine, are constructed in three tiers, the general plan of which will be seen by the sketch. The weight of water supported by the aqueduct, is nearly 900 tons, and the cost has exceeded \$30,000.

Much credit is due the officers during the past year, for the economical manner in which they have managed the affairs of the company, and from personal observation we are satisfied that the Natoma Water and Mining Co. will prove one of the most profitable investments ever made in California. The following named gentlemen composed the directory, &c.:

A. T. Arrowsmith, Secretary.	A. P. CATLIN, Pres.
J. L. Craig, Treasurer.	C. P. NICHOLS, Vice Pres.
H. HOLLISTER,	W. BLEAKLY,
J. H. BERRY,	B. C. QUIGLEY,
H. A. THOMPSON,	E. CROWE.

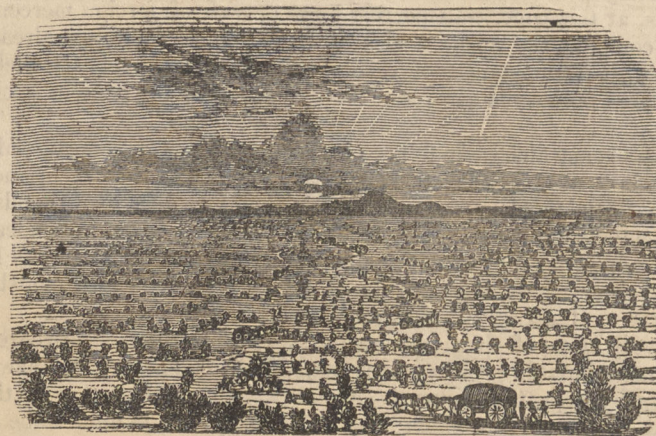
The above has been kindly furnished us by A. T. Arrowsmith, Esq., the intelligent and gentlemanly Secretary of the company, who, while he gives well merited praise to the officials thereof, says nothing of those who, as employees, have faithfully and successfully conducted this valuable work from its commencement to its conclusion. Mr. Arrowsmith while Secretary of the Board of Directors, has also been Engineer of the work, during its progress; to his scientific and practical knowledge of his duties, and unceasing attention to the discharge thereof, the company must feel themselves deeply indebted for its economical and successful completion. We cannot too highly recommend him to persons or companies about to engage in the erection of works of public utility, should he continue to follow the profession he is so eminently accomplished in.

Messrs. Brooks, Clark & Co., the contractors on this work, have discharged their duties in the most faithful and workmanlike manner, and closed their contracts to the full satisfaction of all concerned. We cheerfully accord to them their full meed of praise, and recommend them to the favorable notice of an enterprising community. The sketch of this engraving has been presented us by Mr. S. B. Mills, of Salmon Falls, whose talents as a draftsman are inferior to none in the State, and to whom we return our sincere thanks.

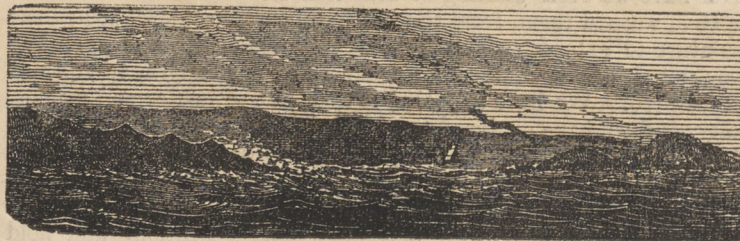
A more happy selection of officers, both administrative and executive, could not have been made, and to their combined efforts are the stockholders and mining community of the adjacent country heavily indebted.

**MIDDLE BAR BRIDGE, ON THE MOKELUMNE RIVER.**—This Bridge, which is probably at the present time the best structure of the kind in California, crosses the Mokelumne River at the Middle Bar, in Calaveras county, on the direct stage road from Sacramento to Sonora, or, more properly speaking, the main road from the northern to the southern mines. It is the only place on this river above Elliot's old ranch, where teams can cross; and the hill road on each side has been so greatly improved by the proprietors of the bridge, that what was once considered an impossibility, viz. the passage of loaded teams from Sacramento to Mokelumne Hill and other places south of the river, is now rendered comparatively an easy job. There is very little difference in the rates of freights from Sacramento to Stockton, and the merchants of our city have it in their power to secure the whole trade of the southern part of Calaveras county, which Stockton now possesses. The Middle Bar Bridge is situated between Jackson and Mokelumne Hill, about five miles from the former place, and three from the latter. In the fall of 1851 an excellent bridge was built a few rods above the site of the present, by McKinney & Houghtaling, at a cost of \$12,000, which was carried away by the great freshet of March 6th, 1852. The present structure was commenced the ensuing May, under the superintendence of John W. McKinney, Esq., and completed in November. It is built on five massive piers, firmly connected to the bed rock of the river, each pier containing two hundred tons of stone. The bridge is 459 feet in length, and 32 feet above the water. It is 12 feet higher than its predecessor, and beyond the reach of any freshet, although the Mokelumne River has been known to rise twenty feet in twenty-four hours. Its cost is upwards of \$20,000, and with the improvements on the road each side, will reach a higher figure than \$25,000. Its present proprietors are J. W. McKinney and A. J. Houghtaling, of Middle Bar, and Messrs. L. & A. W. Goodwin, of Mokelumne Hill. It is a structure of which Calaveras county and the State may well be proud.

**A MINING SCENE.**—The cut herewith presented represents a party of miners working at "sluice washing," which is now very generally adopted in what are termed placer diggings. This is the simplest, and yet one of the most effectual methods for the saving of gold of any yet devised.



SAGE FIELDS, ON THE PLAINS.



THE GOLDEN GATE.



## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

From the Original Document in the Archives at Washington.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us,

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction, of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold

them as we do the rest of mankind, enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority, of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOSEPH BARTLETT,  
WILLIAM WHIPPLE,  
MATTHEW THORNTON,

## RHODE ISLAND.

STEPHEN HOPKINS,  
WILLIAM ELLERY,

## CONNECTICUT.

ROGER SHERMAN,  
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,  
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,  
OLIVER WOLCOTT,

## NEW YORK.

WILLIAM FLOYD,  
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,  
FRANCIS LEWIS,  
LEWIS MORRIS.

## NEW JERSEY.

RICHARD STOCKTON,  
JOHN WITHERSPOON,  
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,  
JOHN HART,  
ABRAHAM CLARK.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

ROBERT MORRIS,  
BENJAMIN RUSH,  
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,  
JOHN MORTON,  
GEORGE CLYMER,  
JAMES SMITH,  
GEORGE TAYLOR,  
JAMES WILSON,  
GEORGE ROSS.

## MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

SAMUEL ADAMS,  
JOHN ADAMS,  
ROBERT TREAT PAINE,  
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

## DELAWARE.

CESAR RODNEY,  
GEORGE RODNEY,  
THOMAS M'KEAN.

## MARYLAND.

SAMUEL CHASE,  
WILLIAM PACA,  
THOMAS STONE,  
CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

## VIRGINIA.

GEORGE WYTHE,  
RICHARD HENRY LEE,  
THOMAS JEFFERSON,  
BENJAMIN HARRISON,  
THOMAS NELSON, JUN.  
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,  
CARTER BRAXTON.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM HOOPER,  
JOSEPH HEWES,  
JOHN PENN.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE,  
THOMAS HEYWARD, JUN.  
THOMAS LYNCH, JUN.  
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

## GEORGIA.

BUTTON GUINNETT,  
LYMAN HALL,  
GEORGE WALTON.

## GEN. WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Delivered September 17th, 1793.

## Friends and Fellow-citizens:

THE period for a new election of a citizen to administer the Executive Government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence, in my situation, might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appears to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that, in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust I will only say, that I have with good intentions contributed towards the organization and administration of the Government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience, in my own eyes—perhaps still more in the eyes of others—has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me, more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though

in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in your annals that, under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead; amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging; in situations in which, not unfrequently, want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism,—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans, by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows, that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free Constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration, in every department, may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and the adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop; but a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be afforded to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel; nor can I forget as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains may be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; and this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed,—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of *American*, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest; here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestricted intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds, in the production of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow, and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength to which itself is unequally adapted. The East, in like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communication, by land and water, will more and more find, a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort; and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must, of necessity, owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for his own productions, to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in UNION, all the parts combined cannot fail to find, in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues, would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty; in this sense it is that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation, in such a case, were criminal. We are authorized to hope, that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall



not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs, as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern—Atlantic and Western: whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head; they have seen in the negotiation of the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the General Government, and in the Atlantic States, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi: they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties—that with Great Britain, and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a Government for the whole is indispensable. No alliance, however strict between the parts, can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances, in all time, have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a Constitution of Government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government, the offspring of your own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems, is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of Government: but the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power, and the right of the people to establish Government, pre-supposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive to this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men, will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of Government; destroying, afterwards, the very engines which had lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your Government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretenses. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a Government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a Government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the Government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you, in the most solemn manner, against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes, in all Governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which, in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads, at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosities of one part against another; foment, occasionally, riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find facili-

tated access to the Government itself, through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties, in free countries, are useful checks upon the administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true, and in Governments of monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in Governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of Government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our own country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connexions with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular Government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free Government. Who, that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding, likewise, the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned; not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burdens which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised, which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties), ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the Government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! it is rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is, in some degree, a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection; either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the Government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The Government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts, through passion, what reason would reject; at other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation to another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray, or sacrifice the interest of their own country, without odium; sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearance of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the art of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican Government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for a foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and even second, the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while his tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient Government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantage of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronising infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying, by gentle means, the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the Government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinions will permit, but temporary, and liable to be, from time to time, abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay, with a portion of its independence, for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon, real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records, and other evidences of my conduct, must witness to you and the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

I relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index of my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral position. Having taken it I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest, for observing that conduct, will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a prominent motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error; I am, nevertheless, too sensible of my defects, not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope, that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this, as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate, with pleasing expectation, that retreat in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free Government—the ever favorite object of my heart—and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, Sept. 17, 1796.



NEVADA is emphatically the mining emporium of California, both as regards its size and the extent and variety of its mining operations. The place was first settled, in the latter part of 1849, by Dr. Caldwell, who at that time erected a store within its present corporate limits. Mr. B. M. Coates, and Messrs. Truax and Blackman, miners and traders, soon afterwards located in the immediate vicinity, and from this time the infant settlement rapidly grew into importance. The diggings are mostly deep placer diggings, although mining in its every phrase is extensively carried on. At an early period after the formation of Nevada, detached veins of auriferous quartz were discovered coursing through the hills which encircle the town, and these have since proved among the richest in the country.

The first quartz mill was put in operation by Mr. Kidd, in the summer of '50, and, until the reaction commenced in '52, a large number of mills were in operation, both here and at Grass Valley. Public confidence in this species of mining has lately very much improved and as machinery is now brought to a higher degree of perfection than ever before, large amounts of money are being invested by capitalists.

The city of Nevada is situated sixty-six miles east or a little north of east of Sacramento. It lies in a deep basin surrounded by lofty hills, covered with pines, and sprinkled with the tents of the miners. These hills, however, are rapidly disappearing before the pick and shovel, and their bowels are being pierced in every direction with tunnels.

We herewith present the readers of the Pictorial with the most extensive and handsomely executed out of the City of Marysville ever before attempted by any artist.—The view is taken from the Yuba River, and comprises the entire Plaza, crowded with teams, and bordered upon the upper side with the heaviest mercantile establishments of the town.

The site of the present City of the Yubas, was formerly a portion of Nye's Ranch. In November, 1849, Mr. Covillaud purchased this property of Mr. Nye, and laid out the town, assisted by Mr. Sampson.

At this early day there were many competitors for the ascendancy, and for a time it was doubtful which point would be permanently located upon as the future City. There was Fremont in Yolo County, at the junction of the Sacramento with Feather River; Vernon, immediately opposite; Yuba City, at the confluence of the Yuba with Feather River; and the settlements of Nicolaus and Eliza, on the east bank of the latter stream—all of which were favorite places with speculators, who depicted in glowing language their respective merits to the appellation of the future Queen City of the North.

But despite of the herculean efforts of holders of real estate in these latter places, the infant village of Marysville steadily progressed in population and importance, until it had left all her neighboring rivals far in the back ground.

SAN FRANCISCO, the commercial emporium of this State is justly an object of wonder, admiration, and attraction to the civilized world. Its wonderful growth and prosperity are without a parallel in the history of cities, and despite of all its reverses by the devouring element, it has steadily progressed in population and wealth until now it stands without a rival on the western shores of the Pacific.

The graphic view was taken but a short time since, in the vicinity of Telegraph Hill, and its truthfulness cannot be questioned by those who have ever gazed from this elevation upon the city and adjacent country spread out before the spectator, in all its picturesque beauty, the streets teeming with an active, energetic and industrious population, and lined on either side with massive blocks, or handsome dwellings—the hundred neighboring eminences, dotted with lovely villas—the capacious wharves skirted with a thousand masts—the magnificent bay stretching on either hand far interiorward—the beautiful Golden Gate—the majestic ocean—the towering Mount Diablo in the distance, and the verdant fields of Contra Costa—all make up a panorama gorgeous, unequalled.

In its moral features the history of San Francisco opens a wide field for sober speculation. The rapid progress which it has made in accumulating to itself the elements of commercial prosperity, and the ultimate brilliant destiny which its friends and builders have marked out for it, impress the mind with



NEVADA CITY.

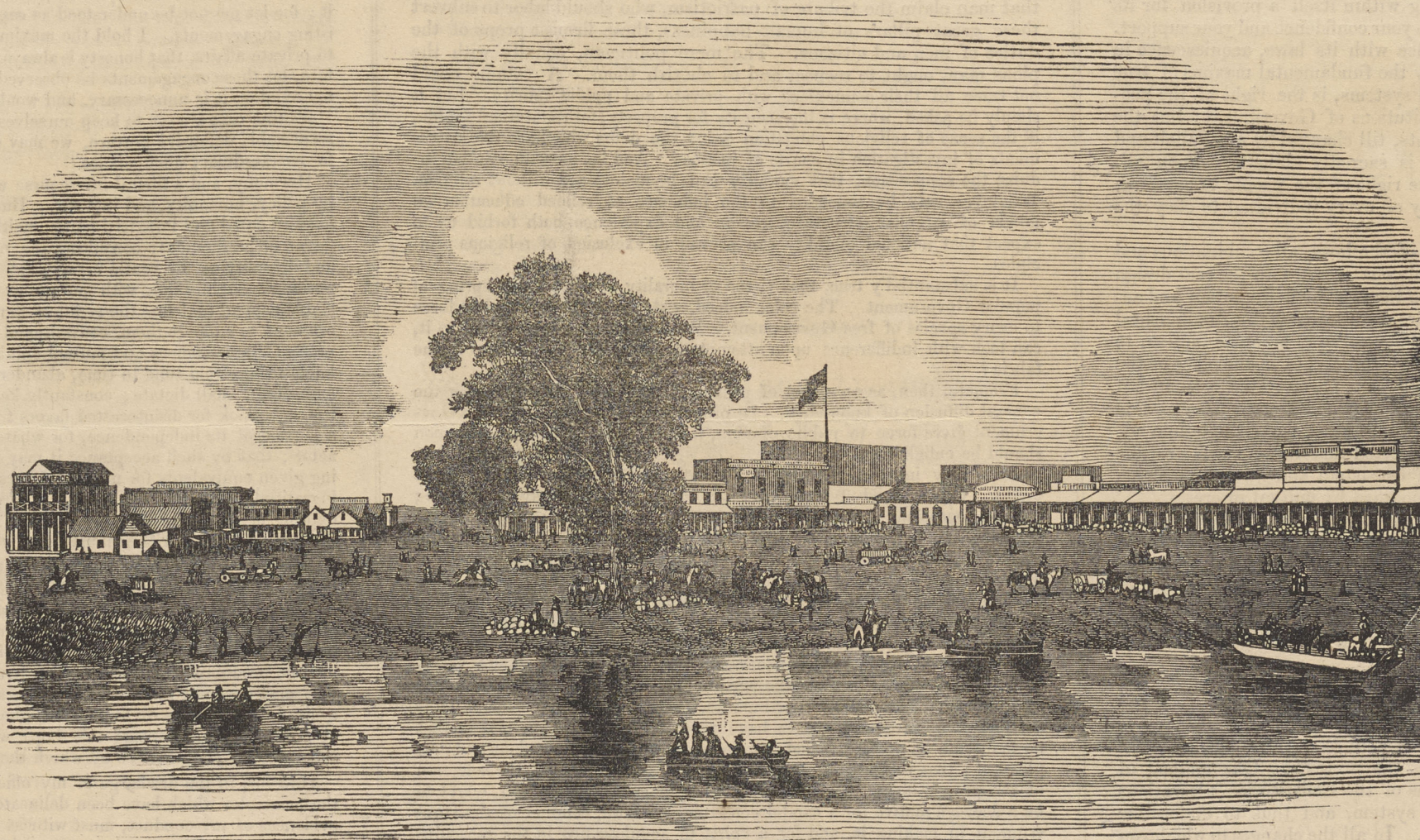
Deer Creek, a branch of the Yuba, and Little Deer Creek run through the place, but these waters are not confined to their original channels, being diverted into numerous flumes and otherwise appropriated to mining purposes.

Nevada has suffered severely from fire, the place having been entirely destroyed by the devouring element in March, '51. It is now entirely rebuilt and greatly improved in every respect. The hotels, of which there are ten, are among the first in the State. There are also four churches, school houses, and all the concomitants of a free, enlightened and happy community. By the last census the town contained 4000 inhabitants, and the county 22,000.

The summit of the Sierra Nevada range of mountains is in full view of Nevada, and but sixty miles distant. Its deep dells furnish the citizens with ample supplies of ice even in the hottest months of the year.

Nevada justly ranks among the richest, most prosperous, and most populous cities of the State, and her central position, so easy of access from the valley, will enable her to maintain the important position she occupies.

The drawing is made from a daguerreotype, by G. O. Kilbourn & Co., of Nevada, and is pronounced a most truthful picture of the town. We are also under obligations for favors of this character, to Mr. Johnston, the celebrated daguerreotypist, of this city, whose gallery is on J street, near the corner of Third; and to Mr. Hallman, of Coloma, to whom we return our thanks.



VIEW OF MARYSVILLE.

The City boasts of many elegant brick buildings, including hotels, stores and private residences. Two or three handsome church edifices are completed and in progress, and the town enjoys an enviable reputation for quiet and order, as well as for activity in all the departments of trade. The above cut represents the Plaza as it appears on the arrival of a down river craft. Similar scenes are witnessed in no country but California. The Mexican vaquero, the Celestial, the Chileno, the European, the African, the Kanaka—can almost always, at such times, be daguerreotyped, either in groups, or strolling solitary across the public square, all destined to the distant gold mountains.

The City of Marysville, in common with every other prominent place in the State, has suffered severely from the ravages of the element. The business portion of the town has been twice almost wholly destroyed by fire, and often submerged. The Yuba River is a rapid narrow, shallow stream in summer, but is easily effected by the rains, or melting of the mountain snows, during the winter and spring. At such times the stream is swollen sometimes far above its natural banks, and stretches over the country as if in derision of the works of man. Immense quantities of grain, hay, and other agricultural productions are swept away and incalculable damage is done the cities and hamlets along its course.

high and hopeful indulgences, which concurring events every day give promise of certainly realizing.

The marvellous fictions of the Arabian Nights assign to the genii alone the power of building palaces and cities in a single night, but yankee genius, with more enterprise than assurance in the undertaking, has exemplified to the wonder-loving Persian, that their's is not the only empire capable of effecting such grand results. In the short period of four years, indomitable perseverance has erected not only a city, but an hundred cities, and flanked with so vast and diversified a system of improvements the entire Pacific coast, that human intellect is staggered in the attempt to arrive at the exact means by which so transcendent a work was achieved.

Fifth already among the commercial prodigies of the world, what is to prevent San Francisco, at the same ratio of prosperity, from being ranked among the first ere the lapse of another similar period of time? Her harbor, whether considered in the points of advantage it presents for security against the elements, against a foreign foe, (with suitable fortifications,) against the contingencies of natural change, or for its many picturesque scenes, has no equal in the known world. God seems to have designed the spot for its present uses, and in the mysterious workings of his Providence, will yet work out for it a glory to astound the nations and magnify the excellence of His own great name.



SAN FRANCISCO.